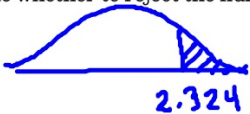


# Testing a claim: P-value Method

Reject null when  $P\text{-value} < \alpha$

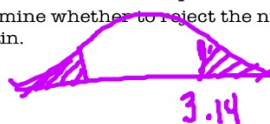
During the 2000 season, the home team won 138 games of the 240 regular season NFL games. Test the claim that the home team wins more than 50% of the time. Alpha = 0.10 (P-value method)

$n = 240$

<p>1. State <math>H_0</math> &amp; <math>H_a</math>; write a sentence for the claim</p> <p><math>H_0: p = .50</math>  <math>H_a: p &gt; .50</math>  claim: The home team wins more than 50% of the time.</p>	<p>2. State the assumptions.</p> <p>① SRS  ② binomial  ③ <math>np \geq 5</math> <math>nq \geq 5</math>  <math>120 \geq 5</math> <math>120 \geq 5</math></p>	<p>3. State when to reject null for p-value method.</p> <p>reject <math>H_0</math> if <math>p\text{-value} &lt; .10</math></p>
<p>4. Calculate the test statistic.</p> $Z = \frac{(138/240 - .5)}{\sqrt{\frac{.5 \times .5}{240}}} = 2.324$	<p>5. Sketch and find the p-value. Determine whether to reject the null. Explain.</p>  <p><math>P\text{-value} = \text{ncdf}(2.324, 999) = .0101</math>  reject <math>H_0</math>;  <math>.0101 &lt; .10</math></p>	<p>6. Conclusion <math>p.380</math></p> <p>The sample data supports the claim that the home team wins more than 50% of the time.</p>

National data in the 1960's showed about 44% of the adult population never smoked cigarettes. In 1995, a national health survey interviewed a random sample of 980 adults and found that 480 never smoked cigarettes. Test the claim that the percentage of adults that have never smoked is 44%. Use a significance level of 0.01. (Pvalue method)

$$\hat{p} = 480/980$$

<p>1. State <math>H_0</math> &amp; <math>H_a</math>; write a sentence for the claim</p> <p><math>H_0: p = .44</math>  <math>H_a: p \neq .44</math></p> <p>Claim: The percentage of adults that have never smoked is 44%</p>	<p>2. State the assumptions.</p> <p>SRS ✓          binomial ✓  <math>np \geq 5</math> <math>nq \geq 5</math>  <math>431.2 \geq 5</math> <math>548.8 \geq 5</math></p>	<p>3. State when to reject null for p-value method.</p> <p>reject <math>H_0</math> if  <math>p\text{value} &lt; .01</math></p>
<p>4. Calculate the test statistic.</p> $Z = \frac{(480/980 - .44)}{\sqrt{\frac{.44 \times .56}{980}}} = 3.140$	<p>5. Sketch and find the p-value. Determine whether to reject the null. Explain.</p>  <p><math>P\text{value} = \text{ncdf}(3.14, 8888) \times 2</math>  <math>= .00169</math></p>	<p>6. Conclusion</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to warrant rejection of the claim that 44% of adults have never smoked.</p>

reject  $H_0$ :  
 $.00169 < .01$

Census data for a certain county shows that 19% of adult residents are Hispanic. Suppose 72 people are randomly selected for jury duty and only 9 are Hispanic. Test the claim that less than 19% of jurors are Hispanic. Use p-value method.

1. State $H_0$ & $H_a$ ; write a sentence for the claim	2. State the assumptions.	3. State when to reject null for p-value method.
4. Calculate the test statistic.	5. Sketch and find the p-value. Determine whether to reject the null. Explain.	6. Conclusion

Find the p-value.

Null: The administration is telling the truth  
Alternative: The administration is lying